they obviate the evils resulting from the existence of these, and thus prevent injury to the tissues, the bacilli remaining harmlessly in the body, and in due course of time being excreted as effete material. There is no clinical proof of the extermination of the bacilli by the use of phenols, although there is ample evidence of the power they possess of keeping in check the evil symptoms of tuberculous septicæmia.—*The Birmingham Medical Review*, 1864, No. 189, p. 274.

THE TREATMENT OF CANCER OF THE STOMACH.

DR. H. HUCHARD cites among the anti-cancerous remedies, aristol, sodium chlorate and condurango. Aristol acts internally as does iodoform. Sodium chlorate diminishes vomiting, and hæmatemesis, increases the appetite and combats the cachexia; nevertheless it has no curative powers, and is contra-indicated in albuminuria. Condurango stimulates the appetite and the digestive power of the stomach when given as a wine or tincture or as a decoction. The diet must be regulated, hydrochloric acid administered up to the time of ulceration, then it must be replaced by pancreatin or pepsin. For the vomiting the choice of remedy must be made according to the emergency: morphine, cocaine, strychnine, lavage, gastric antiseptics, as sodium chlorate or salicylate, boric acid, naphthol, chloroform water, benzo-naphthol; nutritive enemata, as that of Leube, Flint, Dujardin-Beaumetz. The surgical treatment is not radical, for those operated upon succumb sooner or later to degenerative lesions of the mucous membrane inseparable from cancer; the patient dies; it is true that he dies cured.—*Journal des Praticiens*, 1894, No. 32, p. 379.

THE MECHANICAL TREATMENT OF CHRONIC CONSTIPATION.

DR. F. LE MARINEL believes that the mechanical treatment should be the treatment of choice in a large number of forms of chronic constipation. The manœuvres of massage comprise three forms—frictions, pressures, and percussions. In addition, various active and passive movements are undergone—flexion, extension, abduction, adduction, pronation, supination, rotation, and circumduction. The effects of medical gymnastics are studied as regards the circulation, respiration, animal heat, chemical phenomena, the muscles, bones and articulations, and the local results. The effect of massage upon the absorption, muscular system, nervous system, circulation, local temperature are fully recorded.

The technique of various authors is fully described and illustrated. The various forms of constipation which are likely to be benefited are—(1) from anæsthesia of mucous membrane; (2) from muscular paralysis; (3) from induration of the stools, and (4) from mechanical obstacle. The contra-indications are—(1) acute inflammation of intestines, peritoneum, peri-intestinal cellular tissue, or of intra-abdominal veins; (2) ulcerations (round, tuberculous) of stomach or intestines; (3) tumors of the alimentary canal (sarcomata, carcinomata, polypi); (4) voluminous fæcal masses of stony hardness. An interesting comparison is given of the value of diet, habit, purgatives, hydrotherapy, injections, electricity, various medicinal methods, with that described by the author, the general conclusion being that of all these methods only one can be compared to the mechanical, and that one is electricity. But when one considers the question from the standpoint of success, massage shows figures which are not surpassed by electricity. So far as facility of application, massage is superior in that it does not require any apparatus, and can be applied equally well at the house of the patient as of the physician. Further, massage is better borne than electricity, and particularly by children. A series of 147 cases are reported, the treatment being that advocated in the paper. The care shown in the report, the apparent accuracy of diagnosis, the fulness of detail, give an especial value to the clinical histories. In the cases cited, those of the synoptical table, and eleven in detail, 158 in all, radical cure was obtained in about 90 per cent. The final conclusions are: 1. Mechanical treatment takes rank among those therapeutic agents whose action is most energetic upon the circulation, the respiration, and general nutrition. 2. It can modify the abdominal circulation, and cause certain foreign congestions, notably those which are met with in abdominal plethora, to disappear. 3. Under its action the muscles acquire an increase in volume and strength. 4. It is the best curative agent in constipation dependent upon muscular paresis or paralysis, if it is not of central nervous origin. 5. It is the best curative agent for constipation dependent upon diminished sensitiveness, or anæsthesia of the mucous membrane when it is due to local causes. 6. Finally, it is formally contra-indicated when constipation is due to acute inflammatory lesions or to tumors.—*Journal de Médecine, de Chirurgie, et de Pharmacologie*, 1894, fasc. 1 et 2, p. 1.

POISONING BY CHLORALOSE.

M. BARDET has seen poisonous symptoms produced in a child of six years who had taken only three and a half grains of the drug. In two hours there were trembling, convulsions, later a cataleptiform condition, which lasted two hours. On awakening from this, all symptoms disappeared. This trembling and intellectual stupor has been observed in adults also, by Morel-Lavallée, after a dose of twelve grains. This remedy certainly ought to be used with caution.—*Journal des Practiciens*, 1894, No. 15, p. 178.

INTRA-PERITONEAL INJECTION IN CHOLERA.

MR. ARTHUR POWELL has used an apparatus which can, if necessary, be improvised from the armamentarium of the general practitioner. It is a forty-ounce bottle with a rubber stopper, through which are passed two pieces of glass tubing—one short, just reaching the neck of the bottle. To this a canula is attached by about four feet of rubber tubing, such as is used for infants' feeding bottles. The other glass tube reaches nearly to the circumference of the bottom of the bottle, its continuation outside being bent at a more or less acute angle. Its object is to allow the air to enter when the bottle is inverted and in use. It may, if desired, have a thistle funnel attached to facilitate recharging and to hold some sterilized cotton to filter the air. The fluid—a drachm of common salt to a pint of spring water—is boiled, filtered into the bottle and then re-boiled with the cork and glass tubes in position. Before inserting the canula into the vein the bottle is inverted until the